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COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH

SEVENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

1954.

O N 1148/11/55. 220B/36UB.

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County Borough of Tynemouth

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

January to April, 1954.

THE MAYOR—Councillor W. LITTLE.

Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. S. A. BALLARD.

Members :

Alderman	FORSYTH, J.P.	Councillor	KITWOOD, Mrs. N.
Councillor	BILTON, Mrs. C. E.	,,	PARK.
,,	COE.	,,	RICHARDSON.
,,	CURRAN.	,,	SOWERBY.
,,	CRAWSHAW.		
,,	FORSTER.		

May to December, 1954.

Chairman :

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. A. SOUTHWORTH).

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor Mrs. S. A. BALLARD.

Members :

Alderman	FORSYTH, J.P.	Councillor	LITTLE.
Councillor	BILTON, Mrs. C. E.	,,	PARK.
,,	CRAWSHAW.	,,	RICHARDSON.
,,	FORSTER.	,,	SOWERBY.
,,	HEARN, Mrs. E. E.	,,	WELCH, Mrs. M.
,,	KITWOOD, Mrs. N.		

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

—: o :—

MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and				
Principal School Medical Officer ...	R. H. DAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.			
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	MARGARET B. STEEL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.			
Part-time Assistant Medical Officers	ELSPETH C. SPENCER, M.B., B.S.			
	A. E. WHITE, M.B., B.S.			
Principal Dental Officer ...	R. W. ESSENHIGH, L.D.S.			
Dental Officer ...	R. E. O. WADDELL B.D.S.			
	(commenced 1/2/55)			

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk ...	W. R. MILLER.			
Senior Clerk ...	G. G. ELLIS			
Clerks ...	B. O. BLAGBURN.			
	A. LOGAN, A.C.C.S.			
	Miss M. I. K. THOMPSON (resigned 31/10/54).			
	Miss E. BOGIE (commenced 8/11/54).			
	Miss N. WALLACE.			
	Miss E. HARRISON.			
Senior Shorthand Typist/Clerk ...	Miss M. LAMBERT.			
Shorthand Typist/Clerks ...	Miss J. BLACK.			
	Miss G. CRAGG.			

SANITARY INSPECTION STAFF

Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	C. A. MURRAY, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.			
Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	J. E. HALL, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection.			
Sanitary Inspectors ...	L. MORALEE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.			
	R. C. NICHOLSON, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.			
	W. F. WILKINSON, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection (commenced 19/5/54).			
	A. GILPIN, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection, B.Sc.(Econ.). (resigned 11/4/54).			
	S. TREWHITT, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspection.			
Disinfector ...	B. NEWHAM.			

NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer ...	A. M. TURNER, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Q.N.).			
Health Visitors ...	E. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (resigned 29/5/54).			
	M. BATEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.			
	A. I. MOONEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.			
	H. MARCH, S.R.N., S.C.M.			
	E. MYERS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.			
	E. SMART, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.			
	L. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.			

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

Health Visitors

M. A. WIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
K. I. M. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
A. TINDLE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. E. MADDEN, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., S.C.M.
(Part 1), H.V. Cert.
J. BROWN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Cert. (commenced 1/11/54).

Municipal Midwives

M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. CARRUTHERS, S.C.M.
E. MOONEY, S.C.M.
A. BROWN, S.C.M.
E. BUXTON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (Q.N.).
E. BRIGGS, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
E. SIMPSON, S.C.M.

District Nurses

J. A. WAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
M. RICHMOND, S.R.N.
M. LOGGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N.
C. THOMSON, S.R.N.
A. ROWLEY, S.E.A.N.
M. DIXON, S.E.A.N.
E. H. THOMAS, S.E.A.N.
M. W. TIMNEY, S.E.A.N. (Resigned 31/1/54).
H. E. ROYLS S.R.N. (Q.N.)
(Commenced 21/4/54)

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT—DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

B. O. BLAGBURN.
A. LOGAN, A.C.C.S.
W. R. MILLER.

PUBLIC ANALYST

W. GORDON CAREY, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TYNEMOUTH,

October, 1955.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Tynemouth.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the communal health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Tynemouth for the year 1954.

Once again, I would refer you to the body of the report for detailed statistical information. There are, however, certain matters to which I desire to draw your attention particularly.

The birth rate for the year under review was 18.06 per thousand of the population, a figure which does not differ appreciably from the average for the past five years, and one which is greater than the corresponding rate for England and Wales, as a whole.

The death rate per thousand of the population, for the year 1954, was 11.84, a figure which is very slightly higher than the corresponding one for the previous year. An examination of the statistics relating to deaths from all causes, demonstrates one or two points of interest.

In the first place, there was only one death recorded as being due to any of the notifiable infectious diseases. This was a case of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Mortality resulting from tuberculosis, although revealing a slight increase over last year's figure, which was considered, at the time, to be abnormally low, is in accordance with the general trend of rapid decline.

Unfortunately, one has again to make reference to the figure relating to deaths from cancer, as being the highest yet recorded. As in the case of comparable statistics for the entire country, those indicating the incidence of malignant growths of the lungs are rising notably, particularly in relation to members of the male sex. There can be little doubt that a contributory factor to this lamentable increase in the prevalence of this condition is the steadily mounting volume of noxious fumes to the inhalation of which town dwellers are being subjected. Apart from the pollution of the atmosphere by industrial plants and domestic fires, the output of smoke from which has risen markedly since the use of slow burning grates with inferior fuel has become commonplace, the exhaust

gases from the heavy oil internal combustion engines of vehicles discharging the incompletely consumed oil at virtually ground level must also be considered a major menace to public health.

There appears to be no inclination on the part of local authorities to invoke the provisions of the relevant legislation in order to enforce the abatement of this nuisance. If this attitude arises from ineffectiveness of the law on this subject wider powers would be welcomed.

It should not be difficult to obtain the co-operation of the operators of the offending type of vehicle, since the emission of heavy oil smoke is an indication of engine inefficiency and, therefore, uneconomic running.

The incidence of infectious disease during the year was low. In this connection, it is interesting to note that no case of diphtheria was notified. As has been stressed previously, this happy state of affairs can only be perpetuated if parents will co-operate in promoting the adoption of preventive measures by consenting to have their children immunised. It was estimated that at the end of the year 78 per cent. of the child population had been protected against this disease.

The building programme of the Council, and the erection of houses by private enterprise continued at a satisfactory tempo. The rehousing of overcrowded families and the improvement of housing standards generally, together with the use of drugs which have been introduced during the past few years, have resulted in the considerable alleviation of the scourge of tuberculosis.

Once again, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for the interest and efficiency they have displayed in the execution of their duties during the year. I have also to acknowledge the assistance which has been readily given by my colleagues in other Corporation departments in furnishing data for inclusion in this report.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their valuable support and the interest that they have taken in the activities of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. DAWSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES.

The committees of the Local Authority, which control matters relating to communal health, are :—

- (a) **The Health Committee**, which consists of thirteen members of the Local Authority, two of whom are representatives of the Local Education Authority ;
- (b) **The Health Sub-Committee**, which consists of the whole of the members of the Health Committee, together with co-opted representatives of the Local Executive Council, the South East Northumberland Hospital Management Committee and the Local Medical Committee ;
- (c) **The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee**, consisting of six members of the Health Committee and *four co-opted members.
- (d) **The Mental Treatment Sub-Committee**, consisting of eight members of the Health Committee and *five co-opted members.
- (e) **The Tuberculosis Care Sub-Committee**, consisting of six members of the Council, including the Mayor, and *five co-opted members.
- (f) **A Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee**, the object of which is to raise funds by voluntary effort, to supply such articles as bedding, clothing, and extra nourishment, to necessitous cases of tuberculosis. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee are members of this Committee.
- (g) **The Fire Brigade Committee**, being the Committee responsible for the routine administration of the Ambulance Service on behalf of the Health Committee, consists of twelve members of the Council, including the Mayor, plus one representative of the Health Committee, namely the Chairman of that Committee. In the event of the Chairman of the Health Committee being an ordinary member of the Fire Brigade Committee, another member of the Health Committee shall be appointed a member of the Fire Brigade Committee. The ambulance service is operated conjointly with the fire service.

*These co-opted members are appointed by the Council from any nominations received when the Committees are elected in May of each year.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area 4,604 acres, plus 80 acres inland water, 150 acres
foreshore and 185 acres half River Tyne

Population Registrar General's 1951 Census	...	...	...	66,564
Population. Estimated Mid Year 1954 by Registrar General	...			67,000
Number of Private Families 1951 Census	...	...	...	19,882
Number of Private Families. 1954 Register of Electors	...			20,529
Average number of persons per family. 1954 Register of Electors				3.254
Rateable Value (1st April, 1954)	...	...	...	£493,390
Product of a penny rate (1953/54)	...	...	...	£1,986

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages and Births.

Number of Marriages	...	...	...	...	547
Total LIVE BIRTHS (Registrar General's figures)	...	...			1,210

Compiled as follows :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	...	630	529
Illegitimate	...	24	27
		654	556

The NETT TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS assignable to the Borough as above (1,210) gives an ANNUAL LIVE BIRTH RATE of 18.06 per 1,000 of the population.

The LIVE BIRTH RATE for England and Wales was 15.2 per 1,000 of the population.

The percentage of ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS to the total live births for the Borough equalled 4.4

STILLBIRTHS during the year totalled ... 36

Compiled as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate ...	15	21
Illegitimate ...	—	—

The STILLBIRTH RATE for the Borough was 28.8 per 1,000 births.

The STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population for the Borough equalled 0.54

The STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales equalled 0.36

DEATHS.

DEATHS assignable to the Borough during the year totalled ... 793

Compiled as follows :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
429	364

During the year 1,064 deaths were registered in the district. This figure is subject to the deduction of 341 outward transfers and the addition of 70 inward transfers, leaving a net total of 793 as shewn above.

The DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population for the Borough equalled 11.84

The DEATH RATES per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales and the Great Towns were 11.3 and 12.05 respectively.

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS.

Deaths of persons belonging to the Borough which occurred in Hospitals, etc., were as follows :—

Preston Hospital ...	186
Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary ...	63
Frater Maternity Home ...	—
Moor Park Isolation Hospital ...	—
*The Oaks ...	1
*Holmlands ...	26
*The Elms ...	1
*St. Margaret's Home ...	4
Cleveland Villa Nursery ...	—
Other Institutions outside the Borough....	70
	<hr/> 351 <hr/>

44% of all deaths of residents of the Borough took place in Institutions.

* This is National Assistance Act, 1948, Part III accommodation. The figures include 8 deaths relating to persons originally residing outside the Borough, but who are now reckoned by the Registrar General as 'residents.'

**Registrar-General's List of Causes of Death at different periods
of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1954.**

MALES.

Short List No.	Causes of Death.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	Total all Ages
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—	9
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
4	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	3	21
11	Malignant, neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	1	14	7	—	22
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	1	—	1	2	14	6	7	31
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
16	Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	1	—	11	15	23	50
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	2	29	27	20	78
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11
20	Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	37	54
21	Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	18
22	Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	4	6	6	18
24	Bronchitis ...	—	2	—	—	1	9	2	6	20
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ...	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	15	1	—	1	4	7	2	10	40
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
34	All other accidents ...	2	—	1	2	5	4	1	4	19
35	Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ...	26	4	2	5	27	123	110	132	429

Deaths under one year of age :—

Legitimate male children ... 25.
 Illegitimate male children ... 1.

**Registrar-General's List of Causes of Death at different periods
of life in the County Borough of Tynemouth during 1954.**

FEMALES.

Short List No.	Causes of Death.	Under 1 Year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75	75 and over	Total all Ages
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach...	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	1	12
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	2	11
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	9
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	1	6	20	8	35
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
16	Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	3	6	24	24	57
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	18	17	40
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
20	Other heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	3	7	15	55	80
21	Other circulatory disease ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6	12
22	Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
23	Pneumonia ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	9	17
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31	Congenital malformations ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
32	Other defined and ill - defined diseases ...	10	1	—	—	2	10	7	10	40
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
34	All other accidents ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	10
35	Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ...	16	2	2	—	26	51	115	152	364

Deaths under one year of age :—

Legitimate female children ... 15.
Illegitimate female children ... 1.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	No. of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths per 1,000 Deaths from all causes.
Total All Causes	793	
Cardio-Vascular Diseases ...	300	378.3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	107	134.9
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	70	88.1

Cancer (all forms including Leukaemia, as from 1954)
Deaths and Death Rates.

	1915 -19	1920 -24	1925 -29	1930 -34	1935 -39	1940 -44	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Deaths ...	287	319	315	403	474	529	95	122	114	124	99	128	104	139	144	147
Death Rate per 1,000 living ...	1.00	0.99	0.95	1.23	1.42	1.89	1.62	1.91	1.75	1.87	1.48	1.93	1.57	2.07	2.15	2.19
Proportion of deaths per 1,000 deaths from all causes ...	56	72	74	99	117	125	119	153	147	155	130	147	126	179	186	185

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MATERNAL DEATHS FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	Live Births.	Birth Rate.	TYNEMOUTH.		England and Wales Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
			No. of Maternal Deaths (R.G.)	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and stillbirths.	
1945	1,144	19.47	2	1.75	1.79
1946	1,358	21.32	0	0.00	1.43
1947	1,433	22.02	5	3.39	1.17
1948	1,291	19.54	2	1.51	1.02
1949	1,311	19.72	2	1.48	0.98
1950	1,174	17.71	3	2.46	0.86
1951	1,228	18.52	2	1.58	0.79
1952	1,222	18.26	1	0.80	0.72
1953	1,251	18.72	3	2.34	0.76
1954	1,210	18.06	1	0.80	0.69
Average of 10 years.	1,262	19.33	2.1	1.61	1.02

A five-yearly average, set out below, shows the progressive decline in the number of Maternal Deaths.

<i>Period.</i>					<i>Average.</i>
1910/14	...	...	...	...	8.8
1915/19	...	...	...	...	8.0
1920/24	...	...	...	...	4.8
1925/29	...	...	...	...	5.8
1930/34	...	...	...	...	6.2
1935/39	...	...	...	...	3.2
1940/44	...	...	...	...	2.6
1945/49	...	...	...	...	2.2
1950/54	...	...	...	...	2.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Deaths of resident infants under 1 year of age totalled 42 (40 in 1953) of which 35 were related to children who did not survive for more than 4 weeks. Of these 42 deaths, 30 occurred in institutions.

The Infantile mortality rate, per 1000 live births, for the Borough equalled 34.7. The corresponding figures for England and Wales, and for the Great Towns, were 25.5 and 29.2 respectively.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, IN WARDS.

*BIRTHS.

**DEATHS.

Ward.	Ward popln.	R E S I D E N T S						T O T A L				No. of Deaths.			Death rates per 1,000 of Ward poplins.	
		Still births	Live Births.				Live Birth rate per 1,000 of Ward popln.	% of illeg. Births to total Births	N O N - R E S I D E N T B I R T H S .							
			Male.		Female.				Live	Still.	Resi- dents.	Non-Resi- dents	Total Deaths	Resi- dents.	Non-Resi- dents.	
			Legmt.	Illeg.	Legmt.	Illeg.										
																M.	F.
CHIRTON ...	7,907	5	74	1	60	6	17.8	5.2	—	—	86	—	86	10.8	—	
COLLINGWOOD	10,246	4	114	1	90	1	20.1	0.9	—	3	70	4	74	6.8	0.3	
CULLERCOATS	7,312	3	72	1	60	1	18.3	1.5	—	—	81	4	85	11.0	0.5	
DOCKWRAY ...	6,438	2	60	4	61	5	20.1	7.4	—	—	90	—	90	13.9	—	
LINSKILL ...	6,184	3	56	2	39	3	16.1	5.2	246	216	28	101	277†	378	16.3	44.8
PERCY ...	7,296	3	71	5	73	2	20.6	4.6	1	—	—	77	—	77	10.5	—
PRESTON ...	6,149	—	45	1	35	—	13.1	1.2	79	70	—	77	53‡	130	12.5	8.6
TRINITY ...	7,345	6	72	3	65	3	19.4	4.2	—	—	—	103	1	104	14.0	0.1
TYNEMOUTH...	7,923	2	61	2	48	2	14.2	3.5	—	—	—	108	3	111	13.6	0.3

* As per notification register, adjusted by transfers.

** As per local registrar's weekly returns, adjusted by transfers.

† Consists mainly of deaths in Preston Hospital.

†† Consists mainly of deaths in Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary.

The following is a table of Statistics relating to the Borough since its incorporation in 1849, illustrating the increase in population and decrease in both birth and death rates.

Year.	Population.	Nett Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Nett Births.	Live Birth Rates per 1,000 of Population.
1849	28,448	—	—	—	—
1871	38,941	—	—	—	—
1873	39,923	929	23.3	1,557	39.0
1874	40,424	1,075	26.6	1,542	38.1
1875	40,932	963	23.5	1,607	39.2
1880	43,533	928	21.3	1,521	34.9
1885	46,600	960	20.2	1,612	33.9
1890	46,403	973	20.9	1,533	33.0
1895	48,632	984	20.2	1,533	31.5
1900	51,038	1,074	21.0	1,649	32.3
1901	51,520	1,007	19.5	1,780	34.5
1902	52,224	1,009	19.3	1,753	33.5
1903	52,938	969	18.3	1,734	32.7
1904	53,661	1,031	19.2	1,851	34.5
1905	54,394	1,066	19.6	1,775	32.6
1906	55,137	1,022	18.5	1,759	31.8
1907	55,891	926	16.5	1,796	32.1
1908	56,654	951	16.8	1,896	33.4
1909	57,428	958	16.7	1,874	32.6
1910	58,223	971	16.6	1,788	30.7
1911	59,008	927	15.7	1,653	28.0
1912	59,809	957	16.0	1,734	28.9
1913	60,601	951	15.6	1,748	28.8
1914	60,688	992	16.3	1,736	28.6
1915	58,199	1,038	17.8	1,549	26.6
1916	57,192	968	16.9	1,573	25.2
1917	57,591	895	15.5	1,416	22.0
1918	55,758	1,141	20.4	1,471	23.5
1919	58,007	1,064	18.3	1,613	26.5
1920	60,541	956	15.8	1,947	32.1
1921	63,900	877	13.7	1,708	26.7
1922	64,640	855	13.2	1,618	25.03
1923	65,330	833	12.75	1,576	24.12
1924	65,940	900	13.64	1,521	23.06
1925	66,180	901	13.61	1,452	21.94
1926	66,560	766	11.5	1,341	20.14
1927	67,030	863	12.86	1,337	19.93
1928	66,030	833	12.62	1,252	13.9
1929	65,880	862	13.08	1,203	18.26
1930	65,880	787	11.94	1,280	19.41
1931	64,720	814	12.57	1,276	19.71
1932	65,630	748	11.41	1,238	18.86
1933	65,770	873	13.27	1,135	17.25
1934	65,950	840	12.73	1,172	17.77
1935	67,350	824	12.23	1,201	17.38
1936	66,800	773	11.57	1,209	18.1
1937	66,880	858	12.83	1,087	16.25
1938	66,510	797	11.98	1,104	16.6
1939	65,220	792	12.14	1,119	16.7
1940	59,730	840	14.06	1,060	17.74
1941	56,240	1,066	18.95	897	15.95
1942	53,500	787	14.71	908	16.97
1943	52,370	780	14.89	1,019	19.45
1944	57,100	816	14.29	1,252	21.90
1945	58,760	797	13.56	1,144	19.47
1946	63,690	796	12.47	1,358	21.32
1947	65,070	772	11.86	1,433	22.02
1948	66,050	800	12.11	1,291	19.54
1949	66,480	762	11.46	1,311	19.72
1950	66,270	871	13.14	1,174	17.71
1951	66,300	825	12.44	1,228	18.52
1952	66,900	774	11.56	1,222	18.26
1953	66,800	771	11.54	1,251	18.72
1954	67,000	793	11.84	1,210	18.06

SEPARATE OCCUPIERS.

During 1954, lists of Separate Occupiers were compiled from information obtained from the Electors' Register, and set out below are details shown in Wards.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of Separate Occupiers.</i>			
Chirton	2,428
Collingwood	3,147
Cullercoats	2,247
Dockwray	1,979
Linskill	1,901
Percy	2,243
Preston	1,890
Trinity	2,258
Tynemouth	2,436
Total				20,529

Based on the Registrar-General's estimated population for the year 1953, *i.e.* 66,800, the local average of persons per family equalled 3.254.

METEOROLOGY.

Air Temperatures and Rainfall.

LAT. 55° 1' N.

LONG. 1° 25' W.

1954.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.		Rainfall.	
	Absolute.		Total Fall.	Percentage of average.
	Max.	Min.	ins.	%
January ...	56	26	2.87	176
February ...	52	23	2.22	162
March ...	—	23	—	—
April ...	60	36	2.35	25
May ...	65	39	2.71	136
June ...	71	44	—	—
July ...	72	46	—	—
August ...	71	48	—	—
September ...	74	36	2.45	136
October ...	68	36	4.02	134
November ...	61	32	3.23	152
December ...	59	29	1.76	81

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

There are now no registered Nursing Homes in the Tynemouth Area.

NURSES ACT 1943.

There are no Nurses Agencies licensed under Section 8 of the Nurses Act 1943, within the area of the County Borough of Tynemouth.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

No premises or persons have yet been registered with the Council of the County Borough of Tynemouth, under the provisions of the above Act.

BLIND PERSONS.

The total number of blind persons on the register of the Welfare Department at the end of the year was 139. An analysis of cases examined during the year for the purpose of registration is contained in the following tables.

No. of Forms B.D.8 received during year	Certified Blind	Certified Partially Sighted	Neither Blind nor Partially Sighted	Cases of Retrolental Fibroplasia in Premature Infants	No. Blinded by Glaucoma where treatment not given prior to certification
48	27	15	6	Nil	Nil

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ...	7	1	—	17
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ...	8	4	—	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	6	4	—	4

B. Ophthalmia neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

An elderly couple, husband and wife, were removed to residential accommodation, owing to the inability of a daughter, who had previously looked after them satisfactorily, to continue to do so, as she herself became incapacitated as a result of mammary carcinoma.

A third case, a retired mariner, was removed to residential accommodation from a single "offshoot" room where he was residing in indescribably dirty conditions. He was suffering from a certain degree of malnutrition and chronic bronchitis.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological specimens are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service, which is directed by the Medical research Council for the Ministry of Health at the Public Health Laboratory, Government Buildings, Ponteland Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 5.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946
PART III.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Sec. 22).

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Infants and other Children.

Under the above provisions, the following work was done during the year.

Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association. (Voluntary—Grant aided by Council). Cases investigated 72. Cases placed in homes 15. 829 visits were paid and received.

There are no “mother and baby” homes established in the County Borough of Tynemouth, and no arrangement exists between the Local Health Authority and any home of this nature outside the area.

The work of the Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association, with the assistance of a small financial subsidy granted by the Local Health Authority, in placing unmarried expectant mothers in appropriate homes for their confinements, is highly commendable, and this voluntary service is greatly appreciated by the Health Committee.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.—*i.e.* babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation.

Number of premature live born infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in Tynemouth area :—

(i)	Born at home	...	...	...	...	...	20
(ii)	Born in private nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii)	Born in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	74

Out of these 94 cases of prematurity, 8 died within 24 hours 12 survived 24 hours but died within 28 days, and 74 were still surviving after 28 days. 13 premature stillbirths occurred in hospital and 2 at home.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Three sessions are held weekly at the Central Clinic at the Public Health Department and one weekly session at each of the three subsidiary clinics, sited at widely separate points of the Borough at Meadowell School, Ridges Estate, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, New York Village and at Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Cullercoats.

776 children under one year of age attended these clinics for the first time during the year, and altogether a total of 1,675 children under five years of age made 8,196 attendances.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

As in previous years special attention has been given by the Health Visiting staff to the close supervision of this class of children. In addition the Visitor of the Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association has devoted much time to the surveillance of homes where there are illegitimate children. (See also under Tynemouth Moral Welfare Association on Page 13.)

PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS AMONGST YOUNG CHILDREN.

Special efforts have been made by the Health Visitors and School Nurses to reduce the incidence of Scabies and of verminous conditions. Much work relating to disinfestation of children is carried out regularly at the School Clinic.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are two Nursery Schools administered by voluntary organisations in the Borough. Both schools have places for 80 children.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, ETC.,

Considerable attention has been given during the year by the Medical Staff, to the examination of staff personnel, for various reasons. 34 persons were examined for superannuation purposes, 19 because they had attained the age of 65, 3 Fire Service personnel undergoing training, and 24 students about to enter the teaching profession. In addition 47 investigations were made with general practitioners in connection with staff sickness problems.

REPORT BY R. W. ESSENHIGH, PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER, ON THE DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN DURING 1954.

During 1954, the dental inspection of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children continued at the Public Health Department each Monday afternoon.

A total of 44 sessions resulted in 34 mothers and 123 young children being inspected. The majority of these patients required some form of dental treatment for which they were referred.

Expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children requiring dental treatment were in most cases sent to private practitioners for this to be carried out.

Calcium deficiency in the younger children was again dealt with by the distribution of considerable quantities of capsules and other form of treatment, much success in this work being noted.

The co-operation of the parents and the valued assistance of the Medical and Nursing Staffs at the Public Health Department and elsewhere resulted in a very valuable year's work being completed.

Out of a total of 264 examinations (New cases—expectant mothers 34, pre-school children 123, and re-visits of both classes of patient 107) treatment was prescribed in 130 cases, 92 were referred to private practitioners, 7 to the School Dental Clinic, 12 were referred to Preston Hospital for extractions and 23 did not require treatment.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS.

Clinics are held twice each week at the Public Health Department. Conditions treated during the past year were—Debility 40; Other conditions 12; a total of 52 cases, who made 195 attendances.

WELFARE FOODS.

Proprietary brands of dried milk and other foods are sold during the various Maternity and Child Welfare sessions. The local branch of the W.V.S. continued to provide invaluable assistance in this work. During the year, a total of 2,808 lbs. of dried milk was distributed, as against a total of 2,880 lbs. during the previous year.

The total amount expended by the Local Authority on the purchase of dried milk during the year was £401. 6s. 0d., all of which was recovered by way of sales to mothers attending the various child welfare centres.

With the rationing of foodstuffs rapidly coming to an end, it was decided by the Government that Local Food Offices should close down, and their last remaining function—the distribution of welfare foods—be transferred to Local Health Authorities.

In spite of the rather short notice involved, the transfer was carried out smoothly, and two part-time female assistants were engaged to carry out the major part of the distribution. The services of enthusiastic voluntary workers are also utilised. The first issues from the clinics of Tynemouth Council took place on 28th June, 1954.

During the period 28-6-54 to 31-12-54, 32,165 20 oz. tins of National Dried Milk, 4,531 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 19,587 of Orange Juice and 1,282 packets of Vitamin A & D Capsules were distributed.

MIDWIFERY (Sec. 23).

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

The Assistant M.O.H. holds 8 ante-natal sessions per month. During the year 243 women attended (203 for the first time). A total of 1,210 attendances were recorded. There was a decrease of 94 in the number of women who attended, against last year's figures.

Post-natal clinics are held twice per month. 70 women made single attendances. This showed a decrease against last year's figure of 28 women attending.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is also held at Preston Hospital, for the convenience of patients booking at this institution.

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES' ACT, 1951.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases :—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.	...	...	1
(ii) Others.	...	...	30

(b) For cases in Institutions ... Nil.

MATERNITY OUTFITS.

422 Sterilised Maternity Packs were issued free of charge to expectant mothers.

ANALGESIA.

Training courses in the administration of Gas and Air analgesia are available at the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of Newcastle General Hospital. The seven Municipal Midwives are qualified to administer analgesia and thirteen institutional midwives employed in hospitals within the area of the County Borough of Tynemouth are also qualified.

During the year Municipal Midwives administered Gas and Air Analgesia to 214 cases, and pethidine to 287 cases.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED.

The work of the domiciliary midwives shows a slight decrease in the number of cases attended—411 in 1954 as against 417 in 1953.

Cases attended by midwives acting as such totalled 146 and 265 by midwives acting as maternity nurses.

The number of cases attended by midwives acting as maternity nurses still tends to increase, illustrating the tendency on the part of expectant mothers to prefer the attendance of her family doctor at her confinement.

Midwives employed in institutions within the Borough area, dealt with 1,109 cases, which figure includes 509 non-residents.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

A total of 1,770 births including non-residents was notified during the year (1,712 live and 58 stillbirths).

Eleven births were not notified, but immediately on the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, being brought to the notice of the persons concerned, these were officially intimated.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During the year 2 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred in domiciliary confinements, 1 being a midwife's case, and 1 a maternity nurse's case.

HEALTH VISITING (Sec. 24).

During the year Health Visitors visited 6,004 children under 5, paying 5,711 visits to children under 1; 3,824 to children between 1 and 2, and 7,489 visits to children between 2 and 5.

Expectant mothers received 63 visits and 1,055 visits were paid to miscellaneous other cases, such as aged persons, and cases of infectious diseases.

In addition 4,190 ineffective visits were made.

HOME NURSING (Sec. 25).

Eight whole time district nurses are under the direct control of the Superintendent Nursing Officer. All requests for the services of a district nurse must be supported by a certificate from the patient's own doctor.

The number of cases referred to this service by out-patient departments of local hospitals, is increasing. Many patients have expressed satisfaction with this arrangement and it also eases the congestion at Hospital out-patient waiting rooms.

During the year, the district nurses paid 21,181 visits to 813 patients.

Details are illustrated in the following table :—

	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	TOTAL
Cases	461	184	2	17	8	141	813
Visits	14,430	4,975	17	267	56	1,436	21,181

Loan equipment is available free of charge and considerable use of this service has been made by patients.

Articles available on loan.

No. of occasions issued during the year.

Rubber air rings	...	...	57
Back rests	...	...	34
Bed cradles	...	...	5
Rubber cushions	...	...	2
Invalid chairs...	...	...	8
Mackintosh sheets	...	...	77
Rubber bed pans	...	...	Nil
Steel bed pans	...	...	71
Spinal carriage	...	...	Nil
Urinals...	...	...	29
Water beds	...	...	Nil

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Sec. 26).

Efforts to have infants vaccinated are still being continued by direct approach to parents by health visitors and by postal reminders.

Record cards received from general practitioners show that 257 children under one year of age were vaccinated in 1954, as against 230 in 1953.

In addition 24 other persons were vaccinated and 8 were re-vaccinated.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING 1954							
Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total	
Number Vaccinated ...	257	7	9	3	5	281	
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	—	—	—	8	8	

No generalised vaccinia or other complications were reported during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

IMMUNISATION.

Facilities are available for Diphtheria Immunisation at the Schools and at the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

During the year, 912 children received a complete course of injections—116 were school children and 796 were pre-school children.

In addition, 777 children of all ages were given reinforcing injections.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation **at any time before that date** (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1940).

Age at 31/12/54 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1954	1 — 4 1953-1950	5 — 9 1949-1945	10 — 14 1944-1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster) 1950—1954 ...	32	2,867	4,191	1,594	8,684
1949 or earlier ...	—	—	1,464	2,635	4,099
Estimated mid-year child population ...	1,200	4,800	10,400		16,400

It is estimated that at 31st December, 1954, 78% of the child population (*i.e.*, children under 15 years of age) had been immunised, as compared with 77% in 1953.

ATTACK AND MORTALITY RATES.

The following table illustrates the incidence of Diphtheria in the Borough since 1901. The figures are shown in five yearly periods from 1901 to 1940, and in yearly periods from 1941 to date.

Period.	Population 5 yearly average.	Total cases notified per 5 yearly period.	Attack Rates per 1,000 of the population.	Total Deaths per 5 yearly period.	Fatality Rates per 1,000 cases notified.	Fatality Rates per 1,000 of the population.
1901-1905	52,947	179	3.380	38	212	.717
1906-1910	56,666	345	6.088	49	142	.864
1911-1915	59,661	324	5.430	38	117	.636
1916-1920	57,818	182	3.147	19	105	.328
1921-1925	65,198	182	2.791	20	109	.306
1926-1930	66,286	562	8.478	36	64	.543
1931-1935	65,884	222	3.369	20	90	.303
1936-1940	65,028	561	8.627	29	35	.445
1941	56,240	182	3.236	11	60	.195
1942	53,500	218	4.074	12	55	.224
1943	52,370	87	1.661	4	46	.076
1944	57,100	132	2.311	2	15	.035
1945	58,760	115	1.957	3	26	.051
1946	63,690	63	0.989	1	16	.015
1947	65,070	11	0.169	Nil	Nil	Nil
1948	66,050	3	0.045	2	666*	.030
1949	66,480	3	0.045	Nil	Nil	Nil
1950	66,270	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1951	66,300	1	0.015	Nil	Nil	Nil
1952	66,900	2	0.029	Nil	Nil	Nil
1953	66,800	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1954	67,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Although there were 2 deaths this year it must be borne in mind that only 3 cases were notified, these 3 cases not having been immunised ; hence what appears to be an abnormally high fatality rate.

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Sec. 27).

The Ambulance Service, consisting of 6 ambulances, 1 sitting-case car and 1 dual purpose light ambulance, is operated by, and concurrently with, the Fire Service, an additional establishment of 18 firemen having been authorised for the provision of drivers and attendants.

During the year the Ambulances carried 12,221 patients a distance of 61,497 miles. The car and light ambulance carried 7,296 patients over a total of 37,691 miles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE (Sec. 28). TUBERCULOSIS.

Chest Clinic.

The clinic which serves the population of this Borough is located in the same building as the Public Health Department. The medical staff consists of 2 Chest Physicians.

Regular sessions for the examination of cases referred by general practitioners, or as a result of mass miniature radiography, the review of old cases, the examination of contacts, etc., are held in the morning and afternoon of 3 days per week. An additional session is set aside for treatment of ambulant cases, and special arrangements are made for B.C.G. Vaccination.

The clinic not only serves the County Borough of Tynemouth, but also the Urban Districts of Whitley Bay and Seaton Valley.

A Health Visitor of the Tynemouth staff is present at those clinic sessions during which the majority of the Tynemouth cases are examined.

Contacts.

During the year under review 169 new contacts were examined and X-rayed, and a further 44 individuals in this category were X-rayed only. Old contacts who were X-rayed and examined numbered 72. A further 211 of this class were X-rayed only. In addition to these examinations, 667 contacts were X-rayed by the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit.

Of the contacts examined, 7 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Domiciliary Visiting.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 929 visits to the homes of individuals suffering from tuberculosis.

Rehousing.

The tenancies of five per cent. of the houses built by the Local Authority are allocated to families, some member of which suffers from active pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of families rehoused in 1954 under this scheme was 10.

This figure does not give a true indication of what has been achieved in this direction for nineteen other tuberculous families were rehoused under the "points" scheme of the Corporation on the grounds of overcrowding.

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year B.C.G. Vaccination was restricted to child contacts who were tuberculin negative reactors, and to a small number of members of nursing staffs of local hospitals. The figures relating to children were—Children of school age, 50 ; Children of pre-school age, 88 ; Total 138.

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements were made for the admission of 3 patients to a convalescent home for short periods.

After-care.

The voluntary County Borough of Tynemouth Tuberculosis After-care Committee continued to carry out very good work during the year.

Extra nourishment was granted to many necessitous cases and various comforts and necessities were supplied, mostly in the form of clothing and bedding.

One patient was provided with tuition in motor vehicle driving, and he eventually obtained suitable employment after being incapacitated for over six years.

DOMESTIC HELP (Sec. 29).

During the year, out of 182 enquiries for domestic assistance, home help was provided in 71 cases.

Of these 71 cases, 27 related to confinements, 2 to cases of tuberculosis, and 42 cases of illness, 21 of which were aged and infirm.

An average of 5 part-time home helps were employed during the year.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946,**PART V.****MENTAL HEALTH.****Administration.**

The administration of the Mental Health Services of the Borough is carried out by the Mental Treatment Sub-Committee which meets monthly and which consists of eight members of the Health Committee and five co-opted members elected annually by the Health Committee, such appointments not being subject to confirmation by the Council. The Committee considers, and reports to the Health Committee, all matters connected with Lunacy and Mental Deficiency, with the exception of certain functions under the Lunacy Acts which are discharged by the Welfare Committee.

Staff Employed in Mental Health Service.

R. H. Dawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

M. B. Steel, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Asst. Medical Officer of Health.

3 General Practitioners for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938 :

N. D. Gofton, M.B., B.S.

S. C. Stonier, M.D.

J. C. Yeoman, M.B., B.S.

11 Health Visitors.

3 Duly Authorised Officers for Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

3 Duly Authorised Officers for Mental Deficiency Acts (Members of the Town Clerk's Staff).

All the members of the Staff enumerated are engaged in this work on a part-time basis.

Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee (joint use of Officers).

G. McCoull, O.B.E., V.R.D., M.D., Q.H.P., Medical Superintendent of Prudhoe and Monkton Mental Deficiency Hospital conducts a Mental Deficiency Clinic at the Tynemouth Public Health Department. During the year 12 clinics were held and the following cases dealt with :—

New Cases, 25 ; 60 cases paid secondary visits.

Patients residing in Tynemouth who are on licence from Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital are supervised by the Hospital's Welfare Officer.

A highly satisfactory degree of co-operation exists between Prudhoe and Monkton Mental Deficiency Hospital, to which most of the Tynemouth cases requiring institutional care are admitted, and the medical and lay officers of the Local Health Authority. Close liaison also has been established between the medical officers of Preston Hospital, North Shields, who deal with lunacy and mental treatment cases, and the duly authorised officers.

Duties Delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Nil.

Training of Mental Health Workers.

No special arrangements have yet been initiated for the further training of Mental Health Workers.

Work Undertaken in the Community under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

No occupation centre for the training of mental defectives has yet been established by the Local Health Authority under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. During the year, however (July 1954), instruction in simple handicrafts was made available at the Welfare Department, and at the end of the year 15 defectives had been enrolled for this purpose.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Duly Authorised Officers during the year was 130.

Out of the total of 130 cases dealt with, 100 were admitted to Preston Hospital; 3 were admitted directly to St. George's Mental Hospital, Morpeth as voluntary patients and 3 as certified patients. 1 was admitted to The Retreat, York, as a certified patient. In 23 cases no action was necessary under the Lunacy Acts although 3 of these cases were admitted to Chronic Sick beds and another was referred to the Welfare Department and subsequently admitted to Part III accommodation.

Of the 100 cases admitted to Preston Hospital, 45 were subsequently certified and transferred therefrom to St. George's Hospital, 29 were discharged home, 6 were transferred to Part III Accommodation (National Assistance Act, 1948), 9 entered St. George's Mental Hospital, Morpeth as voluntary patients, 7 died in Hospital, 3 were transferred to Chronic Sick Beds and 1 was handed over to the custody of the Police.

Three Duly Authorised Officers working on a rota system provide a twenty-four hour service. Most cases are brought to their notice by general practitioners, the police or welfare officers, and they are usually dealt with in accordance with Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890.

Whilst such cases are in Preston Hospital, which is designated for the purposes of the Lunacy Act, they are examined by a visiting psychiatrist, who advises regarding further treatment. Should certification be necessary, the appropriate certificate is issued by a doctor employed by the hospital and a Summary Reception Order made by a Justice of the Peace. The Duly Authorised Officer makes the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the patient to a Mental Hospital, usually St. George's Hospital, Morpeth. The Ambulance Service provides an ambulance or a sitting case car, and the ready co-operation given ensures no unnecessary delays and an efficient transfer of patients.

When the domiciliary certification of patients is necessary, arrangements are made for the Doctor, Justice of the Peace and Duly Authorised Officer to be present in the patient's home at a suitable time, and the patient is escorted to hospital immediately after the Summary Reception Order has been made.

Work Undertaken in the Community under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.

Ascertainment is carried out in co-operation with Tynemouth Education Authority and general practitioners. New cases are referred to Dr. McCoull for specialist diagnosis. The number of defectives admitted to institutions during the year was 13.

6 cases were ascertained as "subject to be dealt with" and placed under statutory supervision.

111 cases were under supervision, which is carried out by the Health Visitors. No scheme for the Domiciliary training of Mental Defectives is in operation, but it is anticipated that a small service of this nature will be made available next year by the Welfare Committee.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The following table shows the hospitals used by the Local Health Authority and the number of patients thereat at the 31st December, 1954.

	Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.	The General Hospital, South Shields.	Rampton Hospital, Retford.	Durran Hill House, Carlisle.	Aycliffe Hospital, Darlington.	Northgate and District Hospital, Morpeth.
Males ...	65	4	1	—	2	3
Females ...	43	—	1	1	—	—

In addition there was 1 male and 4 females out on licence from these hospitals.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

It has not been possible to compile any accurate information with regard to the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy in the Borough. It has been ascertained, however, as a result of information given by general practitioners and the Welfare Officer of the Authority, that it is extremely unlikely that any person suffering from either of these disabilities and residing at home, is not receiving adequate care and attention.

The Register of Handicapped Persons, compiled by the Welfare Department, contains details of nine adult and two children epileptics and ten spastics, seven of the latter being children.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1954.

Age Periods.		New Cases.				Deaths			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5- 9	...	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-14	...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	...	5	8	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-24	...	—	2	—	1	2	4	—	1
25-34	...	8	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
35-44	...	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-54	...	11	3	—	2	4	—	—	—
55-64	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over...	...	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals	...	46	25	2	7	9	5	—	1

The following table illustrates the tuberculosis morbidity and mortality figures during the past decade.

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Mortality Rate per 1,000 of population	
	Pul- monary		Non-Pul- monary		Pul- monary		Non-Pul- monary		Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1945	42	28	7	9	29	17	7	6	0.78	0.22
1946	52	19	9	6	28	17	3	3	0.76	0.09
1947	43	42	5	10	31	22	5	4	0.81	0.13
1948	40	39	9	7	23	24	7	5	0.71	0.18
1949	41	27	5	3	22	12	2	4	0.64	0.09
1950	42	34	2	8	30	18	3	2	0.72	0.07
1951	50	41	4	11	14	8	1	5	0.33	0.09
1952	62	47	12	6	14	9	0	3	0.34	0.04
1953	39	38	14	7	6	1	3	1	0.10	0.06
1954	46	25	2	7	9	5	—	1	0.21	0.01

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis).

Period	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Diphtheria		Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Smallpox	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Paralytic	Non-paralytic	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
FIRST QUARTER ...	4	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
SECOND QUARTER ...	1	3	14	13	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
THIRD QUARTER ...	1	1	22	15	...	...	1	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
FOURTH QUARTER ...	1	1	10	9	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
TOTALS ...	7	7	50	41	3	3	6	2	12	15	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...
	14		91		27				2		...		7		2		...	

Period	Acute Encephalitis		Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Meningococcal infection		Food poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Other Notifiable Diseases	
	Infective	Post-infectious	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
FIRST QUARTER
SECOND QUARTER
THIRD QUARTER	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOURTH QUARTER	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WATER.

General Domestic Supply.

The water supply for domestic and general use in the County Borough of Tynemouth, is provided by the water undertaking of the Local Authority, which is also responsible for supplying water to several other areas in South East Northumberland.

The water is derived from four sources, namely, an upland surface catchment area (Fontburn), springs in the same district, an appreciable quantity from the system of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, and water extracted from the River Wansbeck in the vicinity of the Village of Mitford. During the year under review the proportions from each of these supplies may be expressed approximately in the following percentages, Fontburn 57%; Springs 21%; Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company 19%; Wansbeck 3%.

Distribution throughout the Borough is achieved through four covered service reservoirs.

The total number of samples of water derived from various points of the Corporation's water undertaking throughout the year, for the purpose of bacteriological examination was 286. Of these, 107 were obtained from piped supplies within the County Borough. A further 34 were of raw water. The remainder had their origin at various points located in that part of South East Northumberland supplied by the Tynemouth Water Department.

The table which follows includes data relating to samples which gave abnormally high coliform bacilli counts. All the samples which are shown as having a probable number of coliform bacilli in excess of 5 per ml., were either derived from a new main in the Borough, which was not put into actual use until satisfactory results had subsequently been obtained, or were taken from various points within the Borough during the month of August, when a new section of main, which had been laid to short circuit that which ran through land which was to be disturbed by open cast coal operations in the County area, was put into service. Prior to this being done all the usual precautions were taken such as flushing and chlorination of the new section, and after bacteriological examination of numerous samples had proved satisfactory the section was put into use. Transient contamination of the town's water supply, however, did occur as a result of the entry of surface soil through a burst which had developed during testing. This was dealt with by secondary chlorination at the service reservoirs.

Table relating to the Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Water. derived from Piped Supplies within the County Borough of Tynemouth

Probable No. of coliform bacilli per ml.	No. of Samples. (MacConkey—2 days at 37°C)
0	73
Up to 2	10
„ 5	4
„ 10	1
„ 50	16
Over 50	3
Total No. of Samples examined 107	

Table of Results relating to Samples of Raw Water.

Source.	No of samples, indicating probable No. of Coliform Bacilli present. (MacConkey—2 days at 37°C.).							Total No. of Samples
	0	1 to 2	3 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 50	51 to 180	Over 180	
Fontburn (upland surface)	—	1	2	1	5	1	—	10
Tomboy Springs (Fontburn) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tosson Springs ...	8	2	1	—	1	—	—	12
Cartington Springs	7	1	1	1	—	1	—	11
River Wansbeck ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	15	4	4	2	6	2	1	34

The total number of samples derived from various points in the water undertaking of the Corporation, submitted for chemical analysis during the year, was **23**. Of these, 9 were related to piped supplies within the County Borough. A typical result is set out in detail below. The remaining samples did not differ materially from this example.

Date received 7th September, 1954. Sample marked "Oswin Terrace, North Shields".

Chemical Results.

Parts per Million

Total solids dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	170.0
Chlorine as chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	16.2
Free ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	Trace
Albuminoid ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.30
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F)	...	...	...	...	...	8.7
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	84.0
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	...	...	80.0
Lead and Copper	...	...	...	...	...	None
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
Appearance and Colour (Hazen degrees 100)	orange yellow & clear					
Smell and Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	...	...	...	...	...	Satisfactory
pH value	...	...	...	...	7.0	
Lead solvency (L.G.B.)	...	...	...	...	0.4 parts per million	

Report.

This sample of water is of satisfactory organic purity and I am of the opinion that it is suitable for drinking and domestic use.

Sgd. W. GORDON CAREY.

The number of dwelling houses supplied from piped water mains is approximately 20,000. It is estimated that 16,000 of these are supplied direct to the house, whilst the remaining 4,000 (approx.) are dependent upon outside taps in yards, etc.

Swimming Baths. There is a large open-air swimming pool, situated at the South end of Tynemouth Long Sands, and in addition, there is an open-air swimming bath at Hawkey's Lane, North Shields. The former is filled with salt water, while the latter derives its supply from the Tynemouth Corporation water undertaking. Both are open for the summer season only. Continuous filtration and chlorination are used at both pools, the amount of free chlorine present in the water being estimated daily, during the season. Bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses of samples of these waters were satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report upon the Sanitary Inspection of the Borough during the year 1954, and wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Health Committee, and to all colleagues for their helpful co-operation and keen interest shown during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. MURRAY, Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Cert. Meat Inspection,

Senior Sanitary Inspector,

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Total number of inspections made	...	..	...	...	15,257	
Total number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	...	5,838	
						Inspection. Re-inspections.
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	166	121
Animals, Poultry, etc.	...	...	...	...	125	52
Ashplaces	...	...	...	...	29	36
Ashbins	...	...	...	...	167	302
Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	75	11
„ (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	58	3
Butchers' Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	249	3
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	12	7
Closets—Water	...	...	...	...	801	415
„ —Privies	...	...	...	...	14	5
„ —Tubs	...	...	...	...	60	3
Cold Stores	...	...	...	...	1	—

Dairies, Milkshops and Milkstores	...	...	654	18
Dangerous Structures	...	...	40	9
Drains—Inspected	...	...	481	389
„ —Smoke Tests	...	...	45	—
„ —Chemical Tests	...	...	22	—
„ —Water Tests	...	...	41	1
Entertainment Houses	...	...	59	1
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	188	20
„ (without mechanical power)	...	...	40	1
„ (Outworkers)	...	...	22	4
Fishmongers' Shops and Stores	...	...	226	5
Fish Curing Premises	...	...	42	2
Fish Quay	...	...	261	2
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	81	3
Houses (Ordinary)	...	...	29	1
„ (Overcrowded)	...	...	182	7
Housing Enumeration (Part IV)	...	...	725	4
Houses (Consolidated Regulations)	...	...	81	140
„ (Clearance Areas, etc.)	...	...	18	11
Housing Act (other buildings)	...	...	5	3
Houses : Let in Lodgings	...	...	50	6
Infectious Diseases	...	...	87	71
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream	...	...	339	10
„ „ „ —Cooked Meats	...	...	344	8
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	406	5
„ „ „ Condemnations	...	...	322	—
„ „ „ Seizures	...	...	—	—
Meetings with Owners or Tradesmen	...	...	736	—
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	12	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	535	—
Nuisances Found	...	...	988	2,960
Offensive Trade Premises (excluding Fish Fryers)	...	...	16	2
Pets Act, (1951)	...	...	12	—
Piggeries	...	...	83	38
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	564	870
Samples—Food and Drugs Act	...	...	98	1
„ —Pathological	...	...	73	—
„ —Rag Flocks Act	...	...	—	—
„ —Water	...	...	26	—
„ —Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	7	3
Sanitary Inspections	...	...	178	1
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	15	—
Shops Act, Section 38 (1950)	...	...	1,317	70
Slaughterhouses—Private	...	...	3	—
Special Notices (Meat Regulations)	...	...	7	—
Schools	...	...	10	—
Smoke Observations	...	...	33	2
Special Visits	...	...	668	3
Sewers, etc.	...	...	49	13
Street Gullies	...	...	173	48

Streets or Back Roads	...	...	...	...	95	33
Stables	...	...	...	...	12	—
Tips	...	...	...	...	30	—
Urinals—Public	...	...	...	...	82	—
„ —Private	...	...	...	...	35	5
Van Dwellings	...	...	...	...	34	2
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	94	29
Yards and Courts	...	..	..	...	101	39

Complaints

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	1,301
Complaints confirmed	...	...	...	...	...	1,176
Matters referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	137
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	988
Premises where work has been carried out without service of notice	...	...	...	...	...	105

Nuisances and Defects Remedied during 1954.

	Public Health Acts.		Housing Acts.	Tynemouth Corporat'n. Act.
	Informal.	Statutory.	Statutory.	Statutory.
No. of defects remedied under 1953 notices	179	88	20	5
Informal notice defects transferred to statutory notices...	70	—	—	—
No. of defects remedied under 1954 notices...	730	62	48	132
No. of defects outstanding at end of 1954	315	223	124	8

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.—Inspections.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	48	41	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	230	208	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	281	249	11	—

The following defects were dealt with on receipt of notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and remedied in the course of inspections.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient ...	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	8	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	12	—	1	—

There was a total of 281 factories on the Register at the end of the year, 230 with mechanical, and 48 without mechanical power.

OUTWORKERS.

Four notices under Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, were received during the year.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Under the provisions of Section 34(1) factories of certain categories are now required to be certified by the Council as having adequate means of escape in case of fire. Six certificates were approved during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were 42 premises on the Register at the end of the year, all of which were inspected regularly. It was necessary to serve 4 notices during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS (P.H. Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

During the year 36 visits were made to the 5 sites in the Borough housing 10 Caravans. All are on a yearly Licence.

SHOPS ACT, 1950 (Section 38).

Under the provisions of the above Act, 1,387 visits were made to inspect sanitary conveniences and other arrangements for the welfare of the assistants. Nineteen notices were served during the year.

ASHPITS.

There are 7 ashpits, 29 privy ashpits and 16 pail closets in the Borough.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year 1,434 visits were made to 793 premises, for the purpose of ascertaining rat infestations; business premises with a high risk of infestation receiving special attention. Notices were served with successful results in certain difficult cases. The remedy of drainage and structural defects together with the use of traps, poison baits, etc., resulted in the majority of the premises being cleared. All work was carried out by Sanitary Inspectors, with the help of two trained operators from the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Two Maintenance treatments of the Sewers were carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This consisted of two days pre-bait, one day poison bait and a final day's visit to ascertain the amount of bait consumed. The estimated kill for both treatments was 10,740 rats.

Two Block Control treatments to Fish Quay premises were carried out during the year and resulted in a calculated kill of 1,255 rats.

During the year, privately owned and Corporation properties, including tips, were treated by the Corporation, whilst certain privately owned works and other premises, where treatment was carried out either by direct labour or by servicing firms resulted in a calculated kill of 3,433 rats. Farms and small holdings have also received attention.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses	...	...	...	6
Number of Other Houses	...	...	...	48
Number of Houses de-infested	...	..	...	54

Dwellinghouses were sprayed with insecticide after preparation of rooms, *e.g.*, stripping off wallpaper and removing skirting boards, etc. Infested bedding was de-infested by steam disinfection.

The dwellings, furniture and effects of all prospective Corporation tenants are inspected for evidence of vermin, and freed before removal to Corporation Houses, by a six hour concentrated fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide (2.8% S.O.₂); the gas being kept circulating by means of electric fans.

All deinfestation is carried out by experienced men employed directly by the Local Authority.

Deinfestation of privately owned and occupied property is not carried out by the Department. The services of a Sanitary Inspector are given in an advisory capacity, sprays being loaned free of charge, and insecticide sold at cost price.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

The following table shows the number of rooms disinfected and the number of articles of clothing removed and disinfected at Moor Park Hospital Disinfecting Station during the year.

Disease.							Rooms.	Articles of Clothing.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	114
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	51
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	736
Total							199	911

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There were 2 Seamen's Lodging Houses on the Register at the end of the year, having accommodation for 27 males. Fifteen visits were made during the year. The Chief Constable also made periodic inspections and reported his satisfaction.

THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, etc.

Sixty inspections were made in connection with ventilation, sanitation or cleanliness of cinemas. The Chief Constable, who is also Inspector of Public Buildings, has had inspections made.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Nine informal samples of Fertilisers were taken during the year. The Public Analyst reported 5 samples as satisfactory, 3 as non-genuine, 1 of which was deficient in an ingredient and 1 containing an excess of an ingredient. The three non-genuine were all old stock sold at reduced prices. Letters of caution were sent in all cases.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The above Act, which repeals the previous Acts of 1911 and 1928, came into operation on the 1st November, 1951.

Its purpose is to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed and lined.

The total number of premises registered is 7.

There were no samples taken during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Regular inspections have been made on premises at which Offensive Trades are carried on, and the Regulations have been strictly enforced. A list of Offensive Trades registered in this Borough is given herewith :—

Tripe Boiling ...	...	...	...	4
Gut Scraping ...	...	...	...	1

In addition to these premises, regular visits have been made to analogous trades (fish liver boiling, fish meal and manure manufacture).

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF DRAINS.

The total number of tests made during the year was 109 of which 45 were Smoke Tests, 22 Chemical Tests and 42 Water Tests. The drains and sanitary conveniences of new buildings are dealt with by the Borough Surveyor's Staff.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

The Housing, Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into operation on the 30th August, 1954.

This Act enables a Landlord to claim an increase of rent where a dwellinghouse is let under a controlled tenancy, or occupied by a statutory tenant if the following conditions are fulfilled (*a*) that the dwellinghouse is in good repair ; (*b*) that it is reasonably suitable for occupation ; and (*c*) that works of repair to the value specified in the Act, have been carried out within a certain period.

A tenant who considers that the above-mentioned conditions have not been fulfilled, may apply to the Local Authority for a "Certificate of Disrepair", and if such a Certificate is granted, may withhold the rent increase until such time as the Certificate is revoked. In addition, the tenant may also withhold a sum in respect of the 40% permitted increase under Section 2 of the "Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920".

Details of the number of applications for "Certificates of Disrepair" and applications for revocation of Certificates which have been dealt with from the 30th August, 1954, until the 31st March, 1955, are given in the following table.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Return of Certificates of Disrepair issued by the Local Authority under Section 26(1) of the above Act between 30th August, 1954 (date of commencement of Act) and 31st March, 1955.

Applications.	(a) Dwellinghouses which have been the subject of a Notice of repairs increase of Rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.	(b) Dwellinghouses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a Notice of repairs increase of Rent under the 1954 Act, but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Sec.2(1) (c)&(d) of the Increase of Rent & Mortgages Interest (Restrictions) Act 1920
No. of Applications for Certificates	32	—
No. granted	31	—
No. refused	1	—
No. of applications for revocation of Certificates	7	—
No. granted	7	—
No. refused	—	—

HOUSING.

New dwellings erected under the Corporation Housing Scheme during the year :—

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1954.

(A) Total number of Houses Erected :—

(1) By the Local Authority	174
(2) By other Local Authorities	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	104

(B) Houses erected with State Assistance under the Housing Acts (Included in A above).

(1) By the Local Authority :—

(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act (1925)	Nil.
(b) Do. Part III do.	Nil.
(c) For other purposes	Nil.
(d) Housing Act, 1936	Nil.

The above information has been supplied by the Borough Surveyor

I.—Inspection of Dwelling houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	1,040
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,206
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925-1932	81
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	221
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation	1,036

II.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	279
---	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.**(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	11
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	1

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	309
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	315
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	32

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
---	------

- (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil.

IV.—Overcrowding. Housing Act, 1936.

A revision of the position with regard to the state of overcrowding in the Borough was undertaken during 1954.

The over-all percentage of overcrowded properties is now shown to be 3.70% as compared with 3.80% in 1953, 4.13% in 1952 and 4.76% in 1939.

Details of the revised position are as follows:—

(a) Total number of separate occupiers in the Borough ...			
	Corporation	5,770	
	Private	14,759	
		<hr/>	20,529
(b) Total number of dwellings found to be overcrowded ...			
	Corporation	509	
	Private	252	
		<hr/>	761
(c) Degree of Overcrowding.			
Corporation Properties (On bedroom standard only) ...			8.82%
Private Properties (On total room standard) ...			1.70%
Total Properties (761) ...			3.70%

Whilst the degree of overcrowding in Corporation properties appears to be high, it is to be borne in mind that the standard recognised by the Ministry of Health for Corporation Properties is higher than that used for the assessment of overcrowding in privately-owned properties, any sleeping accommodation likely to be provided in the living room in the former being excluded from the appropriate standard.

As a means of comparison, I submit details in respect of the over-crowding in the separate wards of the Borough as follows :—

Table "A" —Corporation Properties Only.

Table "B" —Private Properties only.

Table "C" —All Properties.

TABLE "A"—CORPORATION PROPERTIES ONLY.

Ward.	Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.	Percentages.
CHIRTON	1241	156	1397	11.17
COLLINGWOOD	1545	82	1627	5.04
CULLERCOATS... ..	540	13	553	2.35
DOCKWRAY	100	24	124	19.35
LINSKILL	35	5	40	12.50
PERCY	1341	217	1558	13.92
PRESTON	20	4	24	16.66
TRINITY	8	—	8	—
TYNEMOUTH	431	8	439	10.82
TOTAL	5261	509	5770	8.82%

TABLE "B"—PRIVATE PROPERTIES ONLY.

Ward.	Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.	Percentages.
CHIRTON	1029	2	1031	0.19
COLLINGWOOD	1488	32	1520	2.10
CULLERCOATS... ..	1675	19	1694	1.12
DOCKWRAY	1778	77	1855	4.15
LINSKILL	1828	33	1861	1.77
PERCY	675	10	685	1.46
PRESTON	1847	19	1866	1.01
TRINITY	2200	50	2250	2.22
TYNEMOUTH	1987	10	1997	0.50
TOTAL	14507	252	14759	1.70%

TABLE "C"—ALL PROPERTIES.

Ward.	Uncrowded.	Overcrowded.	Total.	Percentages.
CHIRTON	2270	158	2428	6.50
COLLINGWOOD	3033	114	3147	3.62
CULLERCOATS... ..	2215	32	2247	1.42
DOCKWRAY	1878	101	1979	5.10
LINSKILL	1863	38	1901	1.99
PERCY	2016	227	2243	10.12
PRESTON	1867	23	1890	1.21
TRINITY	2208	50	2258	2.21
TYNEMOUTH	2418	18	2436	0.74
TOTALS	19768	761	20529	3.70%

A further Table "D" is given, as a means of comparison with previous Surveys.

TABLE "D"—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF OVERCROWDED PROPERTIES SINCE ORIGINAL SURVEY.

Year.	Ward.	Un-crowded.	Over-crowded.	Totals.	Per-centages.
1938	CHIRTON	1876	109	1985	5.40
1951		2295	181	2476	7.31
1952		2277	184	2461	7.47
1953		2289	161	2450	6.57
1954		2270	158	2428	6.50
1938	COLLINGWOOD	1335	134	1469	9.10
1951		2958	88	3046	2.88
1952		2980	104	3084	3.37
1953		3028	103	3131	3.29
1954		3033	114	3147	3.62
1938	CULLERCOATS	1264	70	1334	5.30
1951		1838	26	1864	1.39
1952		2026	27	2053	1.31
1953		2172	30	2202	1.36
1954		2215	32	2247	1.42
1938	DOCKWRAY	2019	352	2371	14.80
1951		1854	103	1957	5.26
1952		1857	106	1963	5.34
1953		1836	108	1944	5.74
1954		1878	101	1979	5.10
1938	LINSKILL	2076	252	2328	10.80
1951		1925	44	1969	2.23
1952		1859	50	1909	2.62
1953		1858	43	1901	2.25
1954		1863	38	1901	1.99
1938	PERCY	2020	78	2098	3.10
1951		2050	244	2294	10.63
1952		2044	254	2298	11.05
1953		2081	231	2312	10.06
1954		2016	227	2243	10.12
1938	PRESTON	1627	72	1699	4.30
1951		1908	19	1927	0.98
1952		1884	23	1907	1.20
1953		1880	20	1900	1.09
1954		1867	23	1890	1.21
1938	TRINITY	2098	347	2445	140.2
1951		2155	51	2206	2.31
1952		2114	67	2181	3.07
1953		2140	62	2202	2.93
1954		2208	50	2258	2.21
1938	TYNEMOUTH	1046	58	1104	5.30
1951		2303	23	2326	0.98
1952		2365	22	2387	0.92
1953		2359	18	2377	0.90
1954		2418	18	2436	0.74
1938	TOTALS... ..	15361	1472	16833	8.74
1951		19286	779	20065	3.88
1952		19406	837	20243	4.13
1953		19643	776	20419	3.80
1954		19768	761	20529	3.70

TABLE "E"—GENERAL SUMMARY.

SIZE OF FAMILIES.				
	Up to 6½ Units	7 to 9 Units	9½ Units and Over	Totals
Private ...	214	30	8	252
Corporation ...	332	143	34	509
	546	173	42	761
215 "Large" Families.				

It will be observed from the foregoing Tables that there is now a total of 761 overcrowded families in the Borough as against the figure of 776 presented in my last report.

Whilst some slight improvement is shown in the smaller family groups, I wish to draw attention to the fact that there is no improvement in the larger unit groups. There appears to be no hope of making any substantial reduction in this figure, unless special provision can be made for them.

An analysis of the 215 overcrowded "large" families is given below.

TABLE "F."

SIZE OF FAMILY																	
	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	Total
Private ...	12	5	5	4	4	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Corporation	42	31	37	19	14	9	10	4	6	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	177
TOTALS ...	54	36	42	23	18	13	12	4	8	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	215

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

The campaign to form a Food Traders' Guild of Hygiene has been abandoned, as traders are awaiting the passing of the Food and Drugs Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

Action has been continued under the present Act, and as a result of notices served 41 additional constant hot water supplies have been fixed.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The County Borough is now included in a specified area under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas No. 2) Order 1953, which came into operation on 2nd December, 1953 and has the effect of prohibiting the retail sale of any raw milk other than Designated milk. The six producers of non-designated milk made arrangements for their supplies to be sent to the Pasteurisation plant erected in the area of the adjacent authority of Whitley Bay.

672 visits were made to dairies, milk shops, etc., and all infringements of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders were dealt with satisfactorily.

Consignments of milk coming into the Borough by road and rail and the conditions of the empty churns returned received attention. The keeping qualities of milk from certain outside sources has considerably improved due chiefly to better transport facilities.

Milk Retailers.

Applications for registration received	...	...	...	30
Applications for registration granted	...	...	...	30
Number of Milk Dealers on the Register	...	...	...	209
Dairy premises registered during the year	...	...	...	Nil.
Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	Nil.
Retailers relinquishing registration	..	...	...	10

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS.

The following table gives the various grades for which licences were granted :—

Dealers Licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	9
Dealers ,, ,, ,, Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk.....	12
Dealers Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk.....	34
Dealers Licences to sell Sterilised Milk.....	186
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk.....	4
Supplementary ,, ,, ,, Tuberculin-Tested Pasteurised Milk ...	6
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk.....	9
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk.....	4

MILK SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

During the year 62 samples of Milk were taken for examination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories at Newcastle and Ponteland. Of the total samples taken 53 were from sources within the Borough and 9 from outside. In addition 16 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for the Phosphatase Test.

Of the above 62 samples which were examined for Tubercle Bacilli, one gave a positive result. Appropriate action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, in this case.

The following table sets out the details of the examinations carried out.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>
Accredited Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	7	7	—
	Coliform Test ...	...	7	7	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	7	7	—
Pasteurised Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	15	15	—
	Coliform Test ...	...	—	—	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	15	15	—
	Phosphatase Test ...	...	15	15	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	1	1	—
	Coliform Test ...	...	—	—	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	1	1	—
	Phosphatase Test ...	...	1	1	—
Ungraded Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	28	25	3
	Coliform Test ...	...	28	25	3
	Tubercle Test ...	...	28	25	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Methylene Blue Test ...	...	11	11	—
	Coliform Test ...	...	11	11	—
	Tubercle Test ...	...	11	11	—
Total Graded Milks ...			102	102	—
Total Ungraded Milks			84	75	9
Total Tests Made ...			186	177	9

The producers of unsatisfactory samples in this area were visited, cautioned and given advice, whilst those outside the area were notified, together with the Local Authorities concerned.

ICE-CREAM.

There are 11 producers in the Borough. Equipment has now been modernised, and all ice-cream is produced in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1951.

Eighteen samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test similar to that applied to Milk samples. It is suggested by the Ministry that over any six months period 50% of vendors' samples should fall into Grade 1; 80% into Grades 1 or 2; and not more than 20% into Grade 3; and none at all in Grade 4.

The graded results of samples are as follows :—

Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	Total.
17	1	—	—	18

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953, which came into force on the 1st June, 1953, requires that ice-cream shall contain certain minimum quantities of fat, sugar and milk solids other than fat. Eight samples were taken, 4 of which were deficient. These samples related to two supplies. The manufacturers concerned were cautioned by the Health Committee.

TYNEMOUTH CORPORATION ACTS, 1916-1934.

Regulations made under these Acts are in force, and no persons are permitted to use premises for the preparation of cooked or preserved foods unless they are registered by the Local Authority, who have power to refuse registration if, in their opinion, the premises are unsatisfactory.

There were 207 persons in the Borough registered as occupiers of premises in which Ice-Cream is sold or manufactured. 120 persons are registered as owners or occupiers of premises in which Preserved Meat, Fish Cakes, or other foods are prepared. These figures do not include premises used for the business of Fish and Potato Frying.

701 visits were made during the year to supervise and emphasise the need for cleanliness in the handling of food. No serious negligence was discovered.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912-1927.

- (1) Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream. The following samples were examined for the presence of a preservative : Milk 92 ; Cream 7 ; and Tinned Cream Nil. No preservatives were reported to be present in any of the foregoing samples.
- (2) Thickening Substances. No evidence was found during the year of any addition of thickening substances to Cream.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There were no samples taken under this Act during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following table sets out details of samples found adulterated during the past five years.

Year.	TOTAL SAMPLES.			MILK SAMPLES.		
	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1950	243	5	2.57	112	3	2.68
1951	212	8	3.77	110	4	3.63
1952	218	7	3.21	127	2	1.57
1953	202	3	1.48	107	2	1.87
1954	183	6	3.26	92	—	0.00

Details of samples taken during 1954 are set out in Table I.

SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

TABLE I.

Articles Analysed	Total	No. of Samples taken for Analysis		No. found to be Adulterated		Percentages of Samples Adulterated	
		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Almond Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Beef Dripping ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant Wine ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butter ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cake Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese Spread ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Condiment ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cream (Preserved) ...	7	7	—	1	—	14.28%	—
Currants ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dessert Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Beer ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ginger Wine ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	10	10	—	4	—	40.0%	—
Lard ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lemon Cheese ...	1	1	—	1	—	100.0%	—
Lemon Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine ...	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Milk (Jersey) ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ (Pasteurised) ...	38	—	38	—	—	—	—
„ (Sterilised) ...	17	—	17	—	—	—	—
„ (T.T.) ...	14	—	14	—	—	—	—
„ (T.T. Pasteurised) ...	22	—	22	—	—	—	—
„ (Condensed) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orange Crush ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orange Fresh ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Raisins ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Raspberry Flavouring ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage (Beef) ...	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Pork) ...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sauce ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	183	91	92	6	—	3.28%	—

PARTICULARS OF ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

TABLE II.

No.	Article.	Defect.	Action Taken.
56	Lemon Cheese	Rancid and unfit for human consumption.	Letter of caution to retailer.
67	Preserved Cream	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 13.0%.	Letter of caution to retailer.
70	Ice Cream	Deficient in Fat Content 20.0%.	Manufacturer before Sub-Committee—cautioned.
72	Ice Cream	Deficient in Fat Content 42.0%.	Manufacturer before Sub-Committee—cautioned.
91	Ice Cream	Deficient in Fat Content 28.0%.	Manufacturer before Sub-Committee—cautioned.
92	Ice Cream	Deficient in Fat Content 12.0%.	Manufacturer before Sub-Committee—cautioned.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923-1927.

One sample examined during the year under these regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS 1923-1927.

No samples were taken under these regulations during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

183 samples were examined during the year, and in no case was any infringement of the regulations discovered.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All slaughtering continues to be centralised at Whitley Bay Slaughterhouse, which remained under Government control until the termination of meat rationing. Later the slaughter-house reverted to the control of Whitley Bay U.D. Council.

Upon the termination of meat rationing, five applications were received to re-open private slaughterhouses which had been in disuse. All applications were refused, but one butcher successfully appealed before the Magistrates and the Council were instructed to issue a Licence subject to the completion of satisfactory repairs. These were subsequently carried out and a Licence was issued.

The question of closing all Slaughterhouses was deferred for a period of 12 months.

Inspection of Meat.

252 visits were made to butchers' shops. There are no open stalls used for the sale of meat.

SWINE FEVER.

No cases were discovered during the year.

WHALEMEAT.

Since the introduction of the Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949, no landings have been made direct from the fishing grounds.

FISH.

During the season, a large number of boats were engaged in herring fishing, and the catches were usually landed and dealt with the same day. All catches were dealt with at the Corporation Fish Quay, and the quality of the fish landed, has been well maintained.

Mr. J. Coxon Fry, Quay Master, has kindly placed at my disposal the following figures showing the volume of the trade in fish during the year.

Landings Made direct from the Fishing Grounds.

White Fish 2,673 landings 222,758 cwts.
Herring (Drift Net) ... 2,433 ,, 151,655 ,,

Imported from Norway and landed at Fish Quay ex Norwegian Carriers.

White Fish 1 cargo 1,620 cwts.

SHELLFISH

The condition of shellfish coming into this town continued to receive attention.

No samples were taken during the year.

There are no layings within the area of this authority.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED.

Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Fish	4	15	—	20	8
Shellfish	1	12	1	8	8
Beef	—	6	—	18	—
Poultry	—	—	3	6	—
Pork	—	—	—	22	—
Mutton	—	—	—	17	8
Bacon	—	—	—	26	—
Tinned Fish	—	—	1	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Meat	1	—	1	4	14
Tinned Milk	—	1	—	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Goods	—	16	3	23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	2	3	—	13	7
TOTALS	10	17	3	19	12$\frac{3}{4}$

MINERAL OIL IN FOOD ORDER, 1949.

No cases were discovered during the year.

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